PART II

Legislative Council

The Council met three times during the year under report and considered 23 Bills. The following 14 Bills were finally passed during the year:—

(1) Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore ;

(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913;

(3) Bill to further amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903;

(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioner's Regulation, 1884 ;

(5) Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore;

(6) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904;

(7) The Workmen's Compensation Bill;

(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Small Cause Courts Regulation, 1911;

(9) Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911;

(10) Bill to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation;

(11) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906;

(12) The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Bill;

(13) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code; and

(14) Bill to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

Leave was granted to introduce the following five Bills:—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation, 1925;

(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906;

(3) Bill to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926;

(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921;

(5) Bill to provide for the better Regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories.

Three hundred and sixty-four questions besides supplementary questions were answered. There were 400 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary and supplementary. Most of them were withdrawn after discussion.

During the year, 190 resolutions were admitted, and of them 15 were moved and discussed, the remainder lapsing either on account of the absence of the movers or for want of time.

Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly during the year, the first during the Dasara Season of 1927 and the second, immediately after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in May and June 1928.

At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following legislative measures:—

(1) A Bill to provide for the payment, by certain classes of employers to their workmen, of compensation for injuries and accidents;

(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890;

(3) Amendment of the Small Cause Courts Regulation;

(4) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1892;

(5) Amendment of the Village Courts Regulation empowering Village Munsiffs to entertain suits up to Rs. 50.

(6) Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Motor Vehicles in Mysore;

(7) Bill to further amend the Mysore Legal Practitioner's Regulation;

(8) Bill to further amend the Mysore Registration Regulation;

(9) Empowering the Municipalities and Village Panchayets to take the census of children in areas where compulsory education is introduced;

(10) Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

The Assembly approved of the General principles of eight of these Bills. The Agriculturists' Relief Bill after a thorough discussion was lost by a majority. Forty-nine questions were answered in addition to supplementary questions. Nine out of 27 resolutions tabled were moved, and 51 out of 169 representations were discussed at this meeting.

At the Budget Session of the Assembly, nine Bills were considered of which the general principles of only four were approved by the Assembly. Of the two private Bills, the general principles of one, namely, Amendment of Section 186 (H) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, were accepted. The Bill relating to the Amendment of the Infant Marriage Regulation, X of 1894, raising the marriageable ages of girls and boys to 16 and 21 respectively was withdrawn by the mover.

The discussion of the Budget occupied three days, and more than 42 members participated in it. Eight out of 39 Budget resolutions on the Agenda were discussed and the rest lapsed for want of time.

The Economic Conference.

The District Economic Snperintendents continued to help development work in the districts. They devoted special attention to village improvement and rural reconstruction work.

All the three Boards of the Economic Conference were reconstituted.

There were two sessions of the general conference and the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met once during the year. Several questions relating to the economic development of the State were considered at the meetings.

Among the schemes undertaken, the Gottigere Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony and hand-spinning at Badanaval may be mentioned. The members of the colony cultivated 45 acres and raised crops worth Rs. 700. They have all been weaned away from the drink habit. One thousand charkas are plying in Badanaval and yarn of the value of Rs. 1,800 is being produced every month.

Including the Government grant of Rs. 15,000, the District Boards have spent Rs. 36,580 on economic development work in the districts.

The draft Elementary Education Regulation, accepted by the Conference, is under the consideration of Government.

District Funds.

The Kolar District Board was given the privilege of electing a non-official President. The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 33,96,535 and Rs. 37,02,969, respectively. In the Kolar District, Education Cess was levied at 6 pies in the rupee, and the rate of

Railway Cess was reduced from 6 to 3 pies in the rupee In accordance with the recommendation of the joint Toll-gate Committee, approved by Government, new toll-gates were opened to improve the finances of the District Boards.

The terms offered by the Government for the resumption of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway line were accepted by the Shimoga District Board and a sum of Rs. 4,21,096, being the accumulated Railway Cess, was paid to the Railway Department.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

The two new Municipalities were constituted during the year, *viz.*, Belakavadi and Yelandur in the Mysore District. Instructions were issued for the constitution of Sringeri into a minor municipality. The Arsikere Minor Municipality was converted into a town municipality during the year.

The terms of most of the Municipal Councils having expired during the year, general elections were held and 70 town and minor municipal councils were reconstituted.

Chief Officers were appointed for the Shimoga, Davanagere and Tiptur Municipalities and the Municipal Council of Tiptur was permitted to elect its own President.

Revised rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents were issued. The Minor Municipal Council Taxation Rules were amended so as to exempt hand-spun khady from octroi.

The total income and expenditure of the town and minor municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 13,64,701 and Rs. 13,73,555 respectively.

City Municipalities.

Both the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils were reconstituted during the year, the total strength of each being 30.

In the Bangalore City, the President was elected by the Municipal Council while the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to have an official President. The total income and expenditure of the two municipalities amounted to Rs. 20,33,496 and Rs. 20,56,768, respectively.

Bangalore City Improvement Works.—The actual outlay for the year was Rs. 1,63,000 against the revised allotment of Rs. 1,99,000. The proposal for the construction of a new Municipal Office in the city has since been approved by Government.

Mysore City Improvement Works.—A sum of Rs. 29,399 was incurred for the improvement of the Devaraj Market and the construction of the New Market in Krishnaraja Mohalla. The City Improvement Trust Board spent Rs. 1,93,696, out of a total sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,29,780, for effecting improvements in the city.

Village Panchayets.

Eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-three village panchayets and 240 hamlets were constituted up to the end of the year under report, leaving only 19 panchayets and 11 hamlets to be constituted to complete the work. In 575 villages the panchayets have exercised the privilege of electing their own Chairmen, and for 8,144 panchayets, Chairmen were appointed by the Deputy Commissioners.

In 7,910 panchayets, action has been taken to levy obligatory taxes under Section 36 of the Regulation. 430 panchayets have agreed to levy optional taxes under Section 37.

A sum of Rs. 1,62,000 was provided in the Budget for rural reconstruction work and a major portion of it has been spent for this purpose. The temporary establishment of Village Panchayet Inspectors was continued during the year.

The Village Panchayet Regulation, which has been in force for 1½ years, is making fairly steady progress, and more than 3,000 villages have agreed to contribute weekly labour for the improvement of these villages.

Finance.

During the year under review an Assistant Comptroller was placed on special duty for the purpose of organising the internal audit and accounting in the University, and to revise the Manual of University Accounts. The scheme of local audit by the outside audit staff of the Comptroller's Office was extended so as to bring under its purview important medical institutions and Government offices handling cash and stores. The scheme of Collecting Savings Banks was extended to important moffussil towns, and banks were opened at Davangere, Tumkur and Shimoga. A system of receipt and delivery over the counter of Government promissory notes tendered for enfacement, renewal or consolidation, was introduced in the Comptroller's office and has been much appreciated by the public. One gazetted officer, two accountants and six clerks have been retrenched

in the Comptroller's Office, on the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider the possibility of retrenchment in the Comptroller's Office, resulting in an annual saving of about Rs. 8,112. The scheme of commutation of pensions has been extended to all grades of pensioners, up to a fourth of their pension not exceeding Rs. 50.

State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

During the year under review, 1,883 proposals were dealt with of which 1,274 resulted in issue of policies assuring a sum of Rs. 10,74,770. The balance of this branch of the Fund was Rs. 89,53,435 at the close of the year as against Rs. 77,83,449 at the beginning.

Public Branch.

One thousand twenty-seven policies realising an annual premium of Rs. 61,897 and assuring Rs. 10,88,900 were issued. The closing balance of this branch rose from Rs. 9,05,539 to Rs. 12,73,266. The question of enhancing the maximum limit of insurance from five to ten thousand rupees is under consideration.

Government have since sanctioned a scheme of "Income Policies" or "Term Annuities" to provide for the maintenance of the insured or their dependents in the form of assured income for a term of years.

Land Revenue.

The demand for the year under land revenue including land revenue miscellaneous and arrears of previous years was Rs. 1,40,43,912, as against Rs. 1,40,03,709 in the previous year. The collections including remissions amounted to Rs. 1,31,85,409 as against Rs. 1,27,83,473 in 1926-27. The total percentage of collections including remissions was 93·9 as against 91·3 in the previous year. The revision settlement sanctioned for the T.-Narasipur Taluk will come into effect during 1928-29.

Out of 29,434 darkhast applications 21,701 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 7,733 at the end of the year. Revised and consolidated rules for the grant of lands were issued in October 1927. Out of the

total area of 47,448 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands made available for disposal, an extent of 2,488 acres was disposed of during the year.

There were 4,720 darkhast applications from the landless and depressed classes to be dealt with, during the year, of which 3,242 were disposed of. An extent of 18,114 acres was granted to these applicants.

Owing to failure of wet crops in some of the districts, remission of half wet or garden assessment to the extent of Rs. 44,820 was sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 17,502 was granted to deepen existing wells and to sink temporary wells in the affected localities in Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts.

District and Taluk conferences were held in all the districts and many of the taluks. Agricultural and industrial exhibitions were organised in connection with some of them. Baby shows were held in some district headquarter towns.

There were 144 village forests at the beginning of the year, 55 were newly constituted and 8 were abolished during the year leaving a balance of 191 village forests at the end of the year.

The policy of appointing literate Patels is being pursued. Training has been made compulsory for Shanbogues and Patels, and classes have since been opened at Mysore for the purpose.

Government have passed orders regarding the reduction of hoblis in the State, and the revision of the pay of Sheikdars, who will hereafter be styled as Revenue Inspectors.

Excise.

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 65,49,547 as against Rs. 64,95,281 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-1-10 as against Re. 1-1-9 in 1926-27. Seventy-one shops were closed and four arrack and three bagani estate shops were newly opened. The consumption of molasses arrack increased during the year from 245,180 gallons to 269,874 gallons. There was a decrease in consumption under ganja during the year. 2,828 cases of offences against excise and opium laws were reported. A special detective staff was sanctioned on a temporary basis for the suppression of illicit distillation in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga. A sum of Rs. 88,592 was refunded to Inamdars entitled to excise revenue. The posts of District Excise Officers were

revived in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar with effect from 1st July 1927, and in the districts of Shimoga and Mysore from 1st July 1928. Government have passed orders sanctioning certain proposals of the Excise Commissioner in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts on the recommendation of a committee appointed to report on the question of conserving and improving date groves in the State.

Forests.

With a view to securing a systematic development of the Forest resources, the Forest Department was re-organised at an extra cost of Rs. 6,717 per annum, and the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug were formed into a separate circle under a Conservator, with headquarters at Shimoga.

A special branch for the investigation of the spike disease in sandalwood was sanctioned in the year and work was started in October 1927. Investigations are being carried on in the Chemical, Mycological and Entomological Branches of the Agricultural Department and in the Forest Department.

Seven blocks with an aggregate area of 14·48 square miles were notified as State Forests, while an area of ·94 square mile was disafforested in the Shimoga Division, thus bringing the total area of the State Forests and Plantations at the close of the year to 3,388·25 square miles as against 3,374·71 square miles in the previous year.

Fifty-five blocks comprising an area of 16·6 square miles were constituted as Village Forests and an extent of 3·12 square miles out of the previously constituted village forests was excluded during the year.

There was an appreciable increase in revenue under timber, being Rs. 11,46,016 against Rs. 9,61,585 in the year 1926-27. In addition to sales, timber was supplied to several departments of Government, chiefly to the Railway, Electrical and Public Works Departments, and the Mining Boards in the Kolar Gold Fields and M. & S.M. Railway.

There was an increase in the quantity of sandalwood supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories to meet the increased demand for oil, the quantity supplied being 2,116 tons as against 1,757 tons in 1926-27. Besides, wood of the value Rs. 34,221 was sold in retail. Arrangements have been made to collect the large quantities of dead wood available in the Kankanhalli forests, and in the plantations in the Kolar District.

Revenue.—Out of a total demand of Rs. 24,91,993, a sum of Rs. 20,36,552 was actually realised, and Rs. 59,747 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,95,694 at the end of the year, as against a balance of Rs. 8,29,988 in the year 1926-27. The position is satisfactory. Government expect to improve the forest revenue further as a result of the arrangements made to season timber before offering it for sale. Reference has already been made to the installation of a creosoting plant at Bhadravati for treating sleepers, etc., of inferior varieties of wood in order to meet the large and increasing demand for treated sleepers. Supplies of materials for packing cases to the Soap Factory and of canes and rosewood to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, were also made during the year.

A quantity of 119,370 tons of fuel was supplied to the Iron Works Board and 2,862 tons to the Sandal Oil Factories and Railways.

Sales of lac and lac products were effected to the value of Rs. 19,580 and a sum of Rs. 9,680 was spent on the propagation of lac. Lac propagation is being successfully tried on new species.

Income-tax.

The total collections of current and arrear demands amounted to Rs.10,80,000 under income-tax and Rs. 4,54,100 under super-tax against Rs 10,62,000 and Rs. 4,19,000, respectively in the preceding year. Arrangements were made to extend the present reciprocal arrangements in income-tax matters between the Government of India and the Mysore Government to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Section 48 of the Income-tax Regulation was amended during the year with a view to removing the unfair advantage which non-residential share-holders were enjoying in the matter of refunds of income-tax collected from their relative companies.

Survey.

Ten Inam villages were surveyed in detail and one resurveyed. Revision settlement was introduced into the T.-Narasipur Taluk.

A training class was opened to impart instruction to persons selected for Record of Rights work.

Stamp Department.

The income of the department during the year was the

highest on record, being Rs. 22,81,865. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,07,716. Of the most important changes introduced, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) Abolition of stamp duty on cheques and bills of exchange payable on demand.

(2) Introduction of 32 new denominations of general stamps.

(3) Enhancement of the rates of Court Fees for the issue of process.

The introduction of new receipt stamps of an improved pattern is under the consideration of Government.

Registration Department.

The total number of documents registered was 165,614 against 153,920 in the preceding year. The income was Rs. 3,72,412 as against Rs. 3,47,284 in 1926-27, showing an increase of about 7 per cent over the last year's revenue. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,839.

The Registration Regulation has been recently amended so as to enable Government to delegate to the Inspector-General of Registration certain powers of appointment of, and disciplinary control over, Sub-Registrars.

Judicial.

An additional judge was appointed for the Chief Court for a year to expedite disposal of the large number of appeals. The additional Munsiff's Courts at Bangalore and Mysore were transferred to Closepet and Mandya, respectively. A permanent Munsiff's Court was established at Hunsur and a permanent Court of Small Causes at Bangalore. Additional temporary Subordinate Judge's Courts were opened at Shimoga and Mysore. The Special Second Class Magistrate, Madhugiri, was directed to hold his court at Pavagada for a week every month to dispose to all the second and third class cases of that taluk and the question of extending this system throughout the State is under consideration.

There was an increase of 17·2 per cent in civil litigation. The number of offences dealt with and of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 3·1 per cent and 6·6 per cent, respectively.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 930 officers and 5,394 constables as against 925 officers

and 5,392 constables in the previous year. There was a temporary staff of 15 officers and 84 men as against 6 officers and 44 men in the year 1926-27. The total cost of the Department including equipment and clothing was approximately Rs. 16,36,400. Amildars were relieved of the direct responsibility for the investigation of criminal cases.

Jails and Lock-ups.

The number of jails remained the same as in the previous year. A new lock-up was established at Kalasa in the Kadur District. The total number of admissions to jails and lock-ups was 6,247 as against 6,578 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 889·65 as against 1,104·06 in the year 1926-27. One hundred and eighty prisoners were released and liberal remissions to all other prisoners were granted on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society did good work during the year and action has been taken to establish district committees and to draw up lists of gentlemen who could be appointed as probation officers.

Medical.

The necessity for extending medical relief to rural areas has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. A scheme of Local Fund Dispensaries under qualified practitioners on a pay of Rs. 35 with a reduced scale of establishment, medicine and equipment was sanctioned.

Eighteen new medical institutions were opened during the year. Two officers of the Department were deputed to Europe for higher study in the treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases.

A Tuberculosis survey of the State was conducted under the guidance of Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar, Retired Director of the Tuberculosis Institute, Madras, and his report and recommendations on the subject are under consideration.

It is most gratifying to observe that donations, in cash or otherwise, to the extent of about Rs. 2,60,000 were received by the Medical Department from philanthropic persons.

Public Health.

Dr. W. C. Sweet, Representative of the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, is carrying on a survey of the Malaria and Hook-worm diseases in the State. The Superintendent, Leper Asylum, conducted a leprosy survey in the Mandya and Malavalli Taluks and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for guinea-worm in the Chitaldrug District. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2),000 for converting the existing step wells, which are the root cause of the prevalence of this disease, into draw-wells, and it is hoped that within a year or two the district will be freed of the disease.

During the year under report, the total number of births and deaths was 128,788 and 92,281 giving a rate of 21·98 and 15·74, respectively. Excess of deaths was reported under all heads except Cholera and Plague.

The Superintendent, Vaccine Institute, was deputed to study the system of Vaccine Lymph manufacture in the King Institute in Madras. Lymph sufficient for 298,170 cases was manufactured in the Vaccine Institute. Vaccination was declared compulsory in selected areas in the Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

Military.

The Mysore Military Forces consist of one regiment of Cavalry stationed at Bangalore and one squadron at Mysore, three battalions of Infantry and one troop of the Transport Corps. The actual combatant strength was 2,268 and the expenditure on account of the military forces amounted to about Rs. 18,22,793 as against Rs. 17,56,500 in the previous year. The question of replacing the bullock Transport Corps by motor lorries for quicker and more efficient transport is under the consideration of Government.

The receipts of the Kunigal Stud Farm amounted to Rs. 38,521 and the expenditure to Rs. 80,817. Kunigal horses sold to private people have secured several prizes in races in South India and the demand for Kunigal bred stock is on the increase.

University.

The total number of students on the rolls of all the colleges was 1,895 as against 1,759 in the previous year. The results in all the examinations were fair. Three lady candidates passed the B.A. Degree examination, one the

B.Sc. and two the M.A. Degree examination during the year. With a view to encourage literary work of an advanced standard in Kannada, the University offered two prizes of Rs. 500 each for the two best books on certain subjects and the works received have been referred to a committee. The Indian Economic Association has been invited by the University to hold its next conference at Mysore in December next.

Sixteen ancient monuments were surveyed and 113 records consisting of copper plates, grants, sannads and stone inscriptions relating to Chalukya, Chola, Hoyasala, and Vijayanagar dynasties were collected and published. The excavation of the Chandravalli site in the Chitaldrug District was taken up during the year, and a rich find has been unearthed.

Education.

The following are some of the most important administrative and other arrangements brought into force during the year under report:—

(*a*) The re-organisation of the higher inspectorate to secure unity of control and effective co-ordination of work in the districts.

(*b*) The grant of fixed T.A. to inspecting officers of the Department in place of the allowance under the ordinary rules.

(*c*) The separation of the training classes of the Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the organisation of the Maharani's Training College for women.

(*d*) Extension of the scheme of medical inspection of pupils in all the Boys' Schools in the State, wherever medical men are available, subject to the condition that the local municipal councils contribute a portion of the expenditure in their areas.

(*e*) The holding of a vacation class for drill instructors, as also a class for training in physical culture women teachers.

(*f*) Holding of a refresher course for primary school teachers.

The total number of institutions, both public and private, on 31st March 1928 was 8,180 with a strength of 321,521 as against 8,212 with a strength of 319,517 in the previous year. The number of public institutions was 7,058 against 7,090 and the number of scholars reading in them was 303,510 as against 301,506 in the previous year.

Of the total number of public institutions 717 were Urdu schools for boys with a strength of 27,102 and 213 Urdu schools for girls with a strength of 9,419. There were besides 587 schools for Adikarnataka boys and 7 for girls with a strength of 16,230 and 198, respectively. There were 27 schools for Lambanis, 5 for Kunbis, one for Hill-tribes, 4 for Woddars with a strength of 602, 69, 22 and 75, respectively.

Agriculture.

Attention was specially devoted to the investigation of diseases closely related to areca koleroga, and blackrot and leaf disease of coffee. Agricultural education is making rapid progress in Chikkanahalli and Hebbal Schools which have students to their full capacity. The school at Ramakrishnapur will be opened as soon as the buildings are ready. An agricultural school has been ordered to be opened at Hassan, and the opening of such schools in Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts is under consideration. Improved ploughs are being largely introduced and commercial fertilisers are gaining popularity. Co-operative societies and some village panchayets have been helping the Department in the sale of implements and seeds.

Veterinary.

Seven new dispensaries were opened at Gundlupet, Goribidnur, Nelamangala, Hoskote, Channarayapatna, Koppa and Sorab and orders have been issued for three more to be opened this year at Belur, Hiriyur and Pavagada.

105,932 head of cattle were protected against contagious diseases. There was heavy mortality among cattle mostly due to rinderpest, and the Department has been devoting special attention to preventive measures against this disease.

Sericulture.

The indigenous silk industry underwent severe depression owing to Chinese competition. Fourteen demonstrations in improved methods in reeling were given and five sets of newly designed domestic basins were sold. 684,727 disease-free layings were supplied. 34 loans involving a sum of Rs. 9,330 were sanctioned. The number of Sericultural Co-operative Societies rose from 15 to 20.

Industries and Commerce.

The officers of the department helped in the erection of 75 industrial installations (20 rice mills and hullers, 4 oil mills, 12 pumping plants, 10 flour mills, 9 decorticators, 4 coffee pulpers, 3 weaving factories and 5 printing presses). The capital invested in the above enterprises is estimated at three and half lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 46,627 represents loans granted by Government for these enterprises. There was an increase in the output of the Government Soap Factory. After providing for interest and depreciation charges, the net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 12,307 as against Rs. 4,957 in 1926-27.

Joint Stock Companies.

Three companies, limited by shares, and two companies, limited by guarantee, were registered during the year. No company went into voluntary liquidation. There were, in all, 126 companies limited by shares and 21 companies limited by guarantee. Seven companies incorporated outside the State and having places of business in the State were registered as required by Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, bringing on the roll 43 Foreign Companies as against 36 in the preceding year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

At the beginning of the year, there were in all 510 post offices, of which, 4 were Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices, and 400 Branch Offices. Twenty-seven offices were opened and 6 experimental offices were confirmed during the year. The total number of post offices working at the close of the year was 537, of which 4 are Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices and 427 Branch Offices. There was also an increase in the number of telegraph offices from 74 to 77, of which 60 were located in the taluk headquarter stations.

Co-operative Societies.

There were 1,867 societies with a membership of 103,000 and a share capital of Rs. 38·56 lakhs as against 1,749 societies with a membership of 99,000 and a share capital of Rs. 36·75 lakhs in the previous year. The deposits also rose from 47 to 55 lakhs. Co-operative housing was encouraged by Government by the grant of a loan of one lakh of rupees and a cash credit of another lakh to the

Apex Bank at a cheap rate of interest. Five new House-Building Societies have been started. The Apex Bank, whose resources have increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 19 lakhs, is making remarkable progress. The re-organisation of the subordinate staff of the Department has been sanctioned and the Inspectorate has been strengthened by the addition of 5 more men. 227 co-operative societies have undertaken to sell seeds, chemical manures, improved agricultural implements and koleroga sprays. The system of granting crop loans was tried by the Ramohalli Co-operative Society with remarkable success. The number of Depressed Class Co-operative Societies has increased from 189 to 226 with a working capital of Rs. 28,000. Out of the special grant placed at the disposal of the Registrar for financing these societies, a sum of Rs. 15,620 has been sanctioned to 26 societies.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works including contributions amounted to Rs. 47,41,049 against a grant of Rs. 47,54,447. The Bhadra Anicut was completed and the right bank channel has been opened for the first 30 miles. The channel from the Anicut across the Bhrugu river in Heggadadevanakote was extended from the 14th mile to the 22nd mile of the main channel and full length of the two branch channels, bringing an additional extent of 600 acres under wet cultivation. The bund across the Vadli stream was brought up to full section and 3½ miles of the left channel out of the total length of six miles has been completed.

The maternity hospital building at Davangere has been completed and administrative sanction has been accorded for the construction of a maternity hospital at Tiptur at a cost of approximately Rs. 29,000. The work of constructing a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narasipur at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,38,000 will be taken up shortly, and the bridge under construction across Nallur-halla on the Shimoga-Mangalore road will be opened for traffic in December next. Two new general hospitals at Chikmagalur and Hassan on up-to-date lines have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,15,500 and Rs. 97,490, respectively. The action taken for forming a "Road Fund" has been reported in Part I of the Address. Good progress was made in the restoration of minor tanks, the outlay being Rs. 1,32,445 against a grant of Rs. 1,43,500.

Krishnarajasagara Works.

As against the aggregate grant of Rs. 36,32,586 under all heads, the total expenditure has been Rs. 35,17,600. The main estimate for the Dam has been ordered to be closed. The most important work in progress is the Irwin Canal Project. Nearly Rs. 27·6 lakhs was spent out of the grant of Rs. 28 lakhs. Tunnel boring is being done from six faces.

Electrical.

The gross receipts of the department were Rs. 41,13,487 as against Rs. 41,21,108 in 1926-27. Power generated during the year amounted to 161,894,410 B.O.T.U. as against 151,860,610 in the previous year. The total number of power and lighting installations has increased by 30 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. The charge incurred on account of operation and maintenance of the plant amounted to Rs. 9,44,990. A sum of Rs. 3,96,500 was credited to the depreciation fund and Rs. 14,847 was spent on the maintenance of telephone lines. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 27,57,150. Schemes for harnessing the Gersoppa Falls and the development of power under Krishnarajasagara are under investigation.

The Mysore Railways.

The mileage of the lines worked by the State and the M. & S. M. Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 424·29. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 38·03 lakhs as against Rs. 35·60 in the previous year and of the lines worked by the Company to Rs. 52·60 lakhs against Rs. 50·17 lakhs in the previous year.

The working expenses of the Railway under State Management amounted to Rs. 22·66 lakhs as against Rs. 23·52 lakhs in the year 1926-27. The total capital expenditure on the open lines to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,46,000 and the percentage of the net earnings to capital was 4·8 as against 3·8 in the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Mysore State Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company amounted to Rs. 52·6 lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 31·41 lakhs. After deducting interest due on debentures and the Company's share of profits, the net gain to Government was Rs. 13·10 lakhs. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,57,000 as

against Rs. 1,33,000 during the previous year. Construction work on the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway is making good progress. The Tunga bridge has been completed and ballast trains are running over it. The whole line up to Ragihosahalli is likely to be opened for traffic by May next year. Orders have been passed for the continuance of this line as far as Arasalu. Estimates for the extension of 7·54 miles are under preparation. The freight rates for manures and all kinds of timber from Shimoga to Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore and Madras and cotton from Davangere and Chitaldrug have been reduced. The opening of out-agencies at Gudalur and Gundlupet has been sanctioned by Government. Two traffic probationers have been entertained and are undergoing training.

Geological.

Special attention was given to the investigation of minerals of economic value and prospecting operations were undertaken in several areas in the State. A close and systematic geological and minerological survey of about 30 square miles round about Chitaldrug town is being carried on.

With a view to find some use for the large quantity of lime-stone available in the State, it has been proposed to have crushed lime-stone supplied to coffee planters and other agriculturists for using it as manure. The rates of royalty on manganese were revised and the differential rates on higher and lower grades were abolished and the levy of a uniform rate of ten annas per ton on all manganese ore, has been sanctioned.

Mines.

The number of gold mines remained the same as in the previous year. All the companies paid dividends. The quantity of fine gold produced was 382,178,600 ouncse and of silver, 2,050,709 ounces of an approximate total net value of Rs. 2,16,72,578-3-0 as against 381,607,782 ounces of gold and 2,200,317 ounces of silver of the total net value of Rs. 2,17,06,893-0-0 in the preceding year. The amount of royalty payable was Rs. 11,87,580-14-0 against Rs. 11,88,400-8-0. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was 212 as against 192 in the previous year. The question of the removal of fireworks shops in Bangalore City from their present position in the midst of congested surroundings to a suitable locality in Kumbargundi road is pending with the Municipality.

Muzrai.

Government have sanctioned the utilisation of the savings effected by the abolition of Annachatrams in the State for encouraging indigenous and Unani systems of medicine and aiding homes for destitute and infirm persons. The income expenditure of Muzrai institutions in the State according to the accounts maintained were Rs. 7,07,063 and Rs. 6,50,928 respectively. The site in front of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, has been selected for the construction of of the new Ayurvedic College building, with the munificent gift of Rs. 15,000 made by Asthana Vidwan Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar and Government have sanctioned another Rs. 19,000 towards its completion. The re-organization of the Ayurvedic College to provide for advanced teaching of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine has been sanctioned by Government.

Government Gardens.

The Government gardens were maintained in an efficient condition in spite of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The Central Fruit Nursery was opened on a plot of 3 acres of land and limes and guavas are being grown on a large scale. The method of preserving fruits was demonstrated to several persons.

Government Printing.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,97,969. Vocational classes for High School students were continued to be held during the year, as also the printing school. The proposals submitted by the Superintendent for the installation of a Photo-Zinco plant and a half-tone block-making plant at the Government Central Press are engaging the attention of Government.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The number of orders placed in Foreign countries was 120 of the value of Rs, 13,73,621 and those in India was 222 of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,91,852. The total expenditure incurred on account of the London Agency and the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 29,272 as against Rs. 34,568 during the previous year. Calculated on the total value of Stores obtained in India and from abroad, the incidence works out to ·92 per cent as against 1·25 per cent in the previous year.